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**NEW AND PERFECT**

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**FIT AND**

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**Necessary to be known  
and practised by every  
old Christian and loy-  
all Subject.**

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**Printed in the Yeare,  
1 6 4 7.**

THE  
BIBLE

CATECHISM

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82:16  
Printed in the Year,  
1647.

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A NEW AND  
Perfect Catechisme, fit  
and necessarie to be  
knowne, and practised by  
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Loyall Subject.

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**Q**uest. *What is your Name?*

*Ans.* Reformation-- *A blessed one.*

Quest. *Who gave you that name?*

*Ans.* The Parliament. *A blessed one.*

Quest. *What did the Parliament then  
say to you?*

*Ans.* They did promise and vow  
three things in my name. First to  
maintaine the true Ancient, Catho-  
licke, and Apostolicke Religion. Se-

A 3

condly

condly to defend his Majesties Royall Person in his just Prerogatives. Thirdly to preserve the Priviledges of Parliament, and the liberty of the Subject.

*Quest. Dost not thou thinke that thou art bound to believe and the Parliament to doe as they have promised for thee?*

*Ans.* Yes verily, charity obligeth me to beleive no Parliament can be so damn'd, as to take an oath, with intention and resolution to breake it, & make the Covenant a very stalking horse to all their designs, blinding the people with specious pretences only.

*Quest. Hath the Parliament truly and faithfully kept their Covenant?*

*Ans.* No verily, but violated every particular branch thereof.

*Quest. What texts have you to prove that?*

*Ans.* Their severall apocryphal

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orders, and ordinances extant, which  
at pleasure they vote, and unvote, doe,  
and undoe as they see occasion to the  
necessitating and undoing of us all.

*Quest. Is not the true Religion estab-  
lished and maintained according to the  
best Reformed Churches of Christen-  
dome?*

*Ans. No indeed, but the best Re-  
formed Church of Christendome is  
deformed, by irreverently forcing her  
to conforme to the Doctrine and Dis-  
cipline of the Kirke of Scotland.*

*Quest. Dost thou not beleive thou art  
bound by the Covenant, stedfastly to la-  
bour and earnestly endeavour the settling  
of Presbyterie in this Kingdome?*

*Ans. Truly no, but rather to de-  
stroy all possible hopes of it, and the  
very Covenant it selfe: which is im-  
possible to keepe, for if the Scottish  
Presbyterie be allowed to be the best, &  
we confirme, and establish that forme*

of Government we confound the second Article, which is to preserve the King in his just Prerogatives. Monarchy (his due) and Presbiterie being incompatible, and altogether inconsistent, nor can the libertie of the Subject be at all maintained, where an usurping power challengeth the privilege to exercise Tyranny over the very consciences of freeborne Subjects.

*Quest. Is not the King defended in his Royall Person and his just Prerogatives?*

*Answ.* Yes indeed as well as Coltonel Whalys Regiment can defend him, and of his just Prerogatives as yet, he enjoys just nothing.

*Quest. How is the condition of the King then good or bad?*

*Answ.* The Kings owne conditions are extremely good, but he stands in a very bad condition, being in the nature

ture, and extremitie of a Prisoner.

*Quest. Is the King a Prisoner?*

*Ans.* Certainly not so free as he ought to be, amongst those many high, and just Prerogatives of a King, he enjoys not the liberty of a Subject to goe where he pleaseth.

*Quest. How is the Priviledge of Parliament and Libertie of the Subject maintained?*

*Ans.* The Priviledge of Parliament, hath confounded the Libertie of the Subject, and the Libertie of the Subject, destroyed the Priviledge of Parliament.

*Quest. Is it not then a free Parliament?*

*Ans.* The Parliament is free enough to give to themselves what they take from us, but no free Parliament.

*Quest. Is it not very just and reasonable, that this present Parliament should be dissolved?*

*Ans.*

*Answ.* No expectation of Peace and happinesse without the dissolution of this most dissolute Parliament, and it should be the desire and resolution of the whole Kingdome, to free it selfe from the Tyranny and oppression it suffers, and the feare, otherwise of an inevitable second warre, &c. The Houses consisting of two severall irreconcilable Factions; the weaker and oppressed will be alwayes plotting and practising to maintaine and support their reputation in the Countrey, which shall ever be preserved in their ancient ignorance, to their owne undoing and confusion.

*Quest.* *what hopes have you, that the Army, according to promise, and just expectation will dissolve this Parliament?*

*Answ.* Truly little, for now, that Party prevailing in the House) the Army hath an Authority and Vote to countenance



countenance all their Actions, which otherwise might have beene Questioned; So they will preserve mutually each other, to the destruction of us all.

*Quest. what necessity is there for the Synod to sit longer?*

*Ans. None, for if Liberty of Conscience be allowed; there will be no use of Forme or Prescription for Church Discipline.*

*Quest. why are they not dismissed, without further trouble to themselves and us.*

*Ans. There is a myserie, in that they serve for better use to the Parliament. The Synod hath in Sequestration Church livings, to the value of six hundred thousand pounds yearly coming in. The Parliament as much otherwise; they are well contented to divide the Spoyle. The Parliament borrows conscience from the Synod, the Synod*

Synod derives law from the Parliament.

*Q. will the long deluded People endure this long, which conduceth not to the Good, but ruine of the King & Kingdom.*

*A. Certainly no, nor can it be long safe for those, that thus imprison, and enthrall the King, captive & enslave the Kingdome, that will not be longer subject to the usurpation and controlement of fellow-subjects.*

*Q. You speake as if there were a probability of resistance, if they should maligne the King, or infest the Subject. What power could any obtaine to oppose, and impede their designes, they having possest themselves of that ever famous, and memorable City of London, the Navy at Sea, and maintaining a powerfull Army at Land.*

*A. The Eyes of the whole Kingdom are intent and fixt on the King, and looke upon him, as the onely unjustly suffering*  
*long*

suffering and injured Party, crucified  
betweene two Factions. The Army  
by not executing their pretences, and  
not perfecting their promises, hath  
contracted a generall hate; and by de-  
laying the Kingdomes peace, and wel-  
fare (which depends altogether on the  
Kings happinesse and safety) are  
growne burthensome and intollerable,  
so that their continued sufferings will  
force them to shake off their tameness,  
and rouse up thoughts thirsty of re-  
venge.

*Q. If the Army have good inten-  
tions, as they have plausible pretences,  
what meanes this cruel delay? Why is  
not the King settled, Prisoners of  
warre released, the Parliament dissol-  
ved, and the Army disbanded?*

*A. Their tedious delayings,  
draw their intentions into a sus-  
pect*

spect of being ill, that they meanly pursue designs of their own interests, without reflecting on the great concernment of King and Kingdome, that by their slow motion they gain the advantage of reducing the whole Kingdome, under the power and command of the Army, which they will never be able to compass; for if they reflect on their present state, there is a division in their Army (as well as in the Houses of Parliament) which cannot be cemented but in the King, the proper Center where we must meet and agree in.

Quest. Which is the best and ready

readiest way to procure and establish  
our constant, durable Peace and  
happinesse?

*Ans.* The most certain, and  
infallible way is to referre all  
to his Sacred Majestie, offer him  
innocent and spotlesse hearts,  
white and unblotted Paper; Hee  
writes a faire hand, let him im-  
print his owne conditions, and  
that is the way to perpetuate our  
blisse, yet doe violence on his  
modestie far, but doing our Du-  
ty, would so overcome him, that  
he would not aske so much as  
we ought, and should most  
cheerfully submit to him.

**FINIS.**